From All Parts of the wanting TRIBES RECONCILED-CHOLERA AT Old World

TERROR IN SALONICA

The Bodies of the Murdered Consuls Unburied-Fear of Another Turkish Riot.

FRENCH WAR SHIPS MOVING TO THE COAST.

The Servian Frontier Lined With, the Troops of the Sultan.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Party Approval of President MacMahon's New Minister.

TURKEY.

THE PORT OF SALONICA BLOCKADED-THE BODIES OF THE MURDERED CONSULS REMAIN TIMBURIED-GENERAL ALARM IN THE CITY-FRENCH WAR VESSELS MOVING TO THE COAST-THE SERVIAN FRONTIER LINED WITH OTTOMAN TROOPS. PARIS. May 14, 1876.

Intelligence received here from Salonica announces that the port has been blockeded.

None of the inhabitants are allowed to leave town

intil the inquiry has terminated. THE CHRISTIAN DEAD STILL UNBURIED. The bodies of the murdered Consuls are still un-

GENERAL ALARM. Fresh disturbances are still feared. The schools are losed and work has been suspended.

THE PRENCH NAVAL MOVEMENT. Two French tron-clads and two frigates have arrived at Pirmus, Greece, on the way to Salonica.

A TURKISH ARMY ON THE SERVIAN FRONTDER. BELGRADE, May 14, 1876.

The Servian frontier is completely lined by a cordon of Turkish troops,
Free ingress or egress is impossible.

There is great irritation in official circles here. A GERMAN GUNBOAT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The German gunboat Komet has been ordered to

ARRESTS OF TURKISH RIOTERS, The following official despatch has been received from

donics to-day :—
"On Saturday thirty-six arrests were quietly effected, To-day perfect tranquillity prevails. It is the purpose to make further arrests to-day." THE MEMORANDUM OF THE CONFERRING POWERS.

The decisions of the Conference held in this city in he matter of the Turkish troubles will be embodied in s memorandum communicated direct to the English, French and Italian governments.

The memorandum is drawn for the purpose of inducing the guaranteeing Powers to give moral support to the demand addressed to the Porte for several weeks' armistice in Herzegovina, and also to give material support at Salonica by sending men-of-war thither for the protection of Christians. These men-of-war would be held in readiness to haston to any part of the coast or a summons from the foreign Consuls.

THE SULTAN'S SOF TO RUSSIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14, 1876.
The Levant Herald, of this city, has been suspended en account of unbecoming remarks concerning General Ignation.

SYRIA BECOMING AGITATED-FOREIGN FLEETS

LONDON, May 14, 1876

The Standard's Vienna despatch says disturbances are feared in Syris, where the excitoment is daily in-

THE PRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVAL PLAGS. Two English men-of-war have arrived at Jaffa, three at Beyrout and one Anglish and one French man-of-war at Latakia.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR POPULAR WITH THE PARTY OF THE LEFT-HIS SUC-CESSOB-CITIZEN FEELING TOWARD' THE UNITED STATES-AMERICAN AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE WAR.

PARIS, May 14, 1876. The appointment of M. de Marcere as Minister of the Interior will be gazetted immediately after the funeral of M. Ricard.

PARTY SUPPORT. M. Jules Ferry, presiding at a numerously attended meeting of the party of the Left, promised M. de Marcere the support of all the republican deputies,

The République Française (M. Gambetta's organ) approves M. de Marcere's appointment.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

M. Faye, of the Republican Left and Deputy from the Department of Lot et Garonne, has been appointed to succeed M. de Marcere as Under Secretary of State. CITIZEN FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

partment of Vauciuse a member spoke in opposition to the proposed subscription for the monument to be erected by the Franco-American Union, asserting that

The Preject refuted this assertion, and recalled the act that during the late war he was Prefect of Dijon, and, in the presence of invasion, he received a delega-tion of American citizens, who handed him \$40,000 for the sick and wounded. Subsequently other delegations of Americans brought him additional subscriptions, al-together more than \$400,000.

The remarks of the Prefect were received with ap-

plause by the citizens present at the discussion. PUBLIC WORKS IN PARIS. The municipality of Paris has voted a loan of

\$24,000,000 for public works. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR COMMIS-

SIONED. LONDON, May 15, 1876. The Standard's Paris despatch reports that Presiden MacManon has signed the decree appointing M. de Marcere Minister of the Interior.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER.

BERLIN, May 14, 1876, The Emperor of Russia has arrived at Ems.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.

AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY FOUR LIKELY TO CON-TEST IN AMERICA. LONDON, May 14, 1876.

Loxnon, May 14, 1876.

The Press Association (a local news gathering establishment) says:—"Despite the rejusal of the Cambridge Bost Club to send a crew to Saratoga, there seems to be a probability of a First Trinity four cross-

MUSCAT.

SAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN THE TERRITORY OF

THE SULTAN.

LONDON, May 18, 1876. It is removed that the plague has appeared at Muscat. being The antherities of Bombay and other Ladian posts open

CABLE NEWS have established a stringent quarantine for vessell coming from Musical.

INDIA.

A special despatch to the Times from Calcutta reports that the Punjaub frontier is quiet. There is reason to hope that the disturbances are completely at an end.

The two Affreede clans have promised peaceable be navior in future.

The cholera is raging fearfully in Mandalay among great numbers of people who are erecting earthworks for the King of Burmah.

THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF LUMBER DESTROYED-A CRAZY MAN CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF FIRING

INCENDIARY FIRES AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Lumber dealers of Williamsport, Pa. have recently sustained losses by destruction of property by fire, caused by incendiaries, aggregating nearly \$400,000— two conflagrations having swept over their lumber yards fire bugs was discovered. He was suspected in the af-ternoon, and at dusk was observed by several policemen entering a lumber yard. He was seen lighting a match and placing it among combustible material, which was soon ablaze.

match and placing it among combustible material, which was soon ablaze.

THE INCENDIARY

was confronted by one of the police while the others extinguished the irre. The secoundrel drew a large knife and made a desperate attempt to plunge it into the officer, who lired his revolver twice at his assailant, both loads taking effect. The fiend fought every inch of ground and before he was secured the contents of a musket were fired into his body, producing

OVER TWENTY WOUTDE.

The man proved to be Cornelius Carter, an insane man, who has been out of a lunatic hospial but two months. The incendiary says he was actuated to a commission of the act by the refusal of fumbormen to pay him an alleged debt. The crazy man was protected by a strong guard on his way to prison or he would probably have been lynched.

At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a hay press establishment, spread to the adjoining building and destroyed the sash and blind factory of George W. Stephenson and lumber sheds belonging to other The property destroyed is valued altogether at \$13,000, which is distributed as follows:-

at \$13,000, which is distributed as follows:—
THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

George W. Stephenson lost \$3,000; insured in the
Miliville Company for \$3,000. Messrs Weat & Smith
lost \$4,000; fully'insured in the Franklin and North
American companies. Messrs Grant, Tius & Grant,
whose loss in lumber is estimated at \$1,000, had no inaurance. The Trenton Gas Light Company lost, in
sheds and coal, \$1,500; no insurance.
The fire is supposed to have resulted from carelessness on the part of tramps who were lodging in the
yard and no doubt smoking.

A colored boy, about ten years of age, fell in a well
near the buildings burned, and his body was found
therein after the lire was extinguished.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF A TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14, 1876. Nearly the whole of the business portion of the town of Darlington, S. C., was burned this morning. A whole block was destroyed, including the stores of Manne, Hyam, Huggins, Watson, Steinberger, Williamson, Welch, Calmus, Lowentnal and others; also the fine residence of Mrs. Gibson. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$100,000; partially insured.

RAILROAD ROUNDHOUSE BURNED

CAIRO, Ill., May 14, 1876. The roundhouse of the Paducah and Memphis Railecomotives were badly damaged. Loss estimated at from \$16,000 to \$20,000.

MASONIC.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE PROVI-DENCE COURT HOUSE BY THE ORDER. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14, 1876

There will be a grand Masonic demonstration in Providence to-morrow, the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the Providence Court House, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge. Delegations from all the subordinate lodges in the State will be present. The oration will be delivered by Judge Stiness, member of the Grand Lodge.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

INDORSEMENT OF CALIFORNIA PACIFIC DONDS BY THE CENTRAL PACIFIC COMPANY.

Sax Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1876. Anthony Coalat, one of the stockholders of the Cen-tral Pacific Railroad Company, has filed a bill in equity against that company and Mesers. Stanford and Huntington and Grocker & Co., to enjoin them from using the funds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest on \$1,600,000 in bonds of the California Pacific Company, Issued by the last named company to Stanford and others, Indersed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to obtain a decree that the indersement of the Central Pacific Railroad Company is without authority and void. The determination of the motion is important, not only as affecting the bonds in question, but for its influence upon the negotiation now pending for the settlement of the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company, on which the interest has been defaulted, Stanford and the others having proposed to the holders of these bonds to retire them by substituting new bonds of the same company for a less amount and indersed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

SAN FRANCISCO CROOKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13, 1876. The revenue officials to-day discovered an under-ground pipe leading from Bay View Distillery, South an Francisco, to an outlet under the whart of the establishment some hundred yards distant, whence evidently large amounts of crooked whiskey have been

shipped.

An assessment of \$175,000 has been levied on the Antioch distillery on account of alleged crooked whiskey manufactured last year. The proprietor, Charles Yost, claims the assessment is in the nature of blackmail because he refused to inform on other distillers and proposes memorializing Congress on that subject.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1876. A larger number of counterfest notes have recently been received at the Redemption Division of the Treasury then ever before within the same length of of the National State lists of Terre Haute, Ind., and a counterfeit five-doilar note of the First National Bank of Louisville have been discovered. Pescriptions will be given in a day or two, and probably the Comptroller of the Currency will take means to protect the banks and the public against these counterfeits.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Urica, N. Y., May 14, 1876. One freight train ran into another which preceded it at the Herkimer water station at four o'clock this morning, causing the death of John Carroll, an enmorning, causing the death of John Carroll, an engineer of the Central Railroad, of this city, who was riding home in the caboose of the first train. One of his legs was caught between the roof of the caboose and the bell frame of the locomotive, injuring him but slightly, but before he could be rescued the caboose took fire and both himbs were badly burned, causing death in a few moments after great agony.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1876. Moody and Sankey held two meetings at the Rink to day, one this afternoon the other to-night. Great crowds were present, and much interest as well as curiosity was manifested in the proceedings.

BASE BALL

The Harvards defeated the Browns here yester-

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14, 1876. In a game of base ball which was played here on Saturday, the Hartfords beat the Mutuals by a score of 28 to 3.

YACHTING NOTES.

Mr. W. T. Garner, with a party of friends, has sailed South on board the Mohawk, but well return in time to take part in the opening regaits of the New York Club,

Mr. W. F. J. Hurst and party storted on board the Active on Saturday for a cruise along the Sound.

The New York Yacht Club house at Staten Island is being painted and fitted up for the season, and will be opened to members on Saturday next. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1870. OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE BEGINNING TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF CONGRES NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE IN TREATIES-HOW OUR SURPLUS MANUFACTURES CAN BE

DISPOSED OF. The conviction that we must extend our foreign com factured products is making itself felt in Congress.

The special efforts making by Fall River and other cotton manufacturers to establish an export trade with India and South America, as well as with England, in April amounted to about a quarter of the weekly product of all the Fall River cotton mills, and there is a growing feeling that if we can only find an outlet abroad for our surplus manufactures our industries will revive, or, in other words, that we now make more than we can consume and must sell abroad in order to prosper. The question will be brought before the House of Representatives on Tuesday by General Elijah Ward, of New York, who for other inquiries to ascertain on what terms more favorable than the present the people of the United States and Canada ought to be allowed to trade with each other, and whether we might not, with mutual advantage, exchange the products of the United States

with those of Canada.

General Ward's speech will open the question of a revival of foreign commerce. General Gibson, of Louisiana, has been for some time engaged in the examination of our commercial relations with Mexico, which he believes can be very greatly improved by consultation with the Mexican authorities and the adoption of more liberal commercial regulations by the liscriminating duty on slave-grown sugars is also likely to come up for consideration, a measure which is favorably spoken of in the sugar-growing States, and is here thought very likely to put a summary end to the Cuban troubles. We now pay Cuba almost en-tirely in gold for the sugar we get of her; but for Mexican and Central American sugar we could probably pay with American manufactures, which would help those now prostrate industries.

The project of a new commercial treaty with France

s also receiving consideration. It has been ascer tained that if we had a proper treaty of commerce with the French, we could sell there very considerable quantities of our manufactures at a profit. France has two tariffs, one of which applies to nations with which she has negotiated commercial treaties, which includes almost all civilized nations except ourselves; the other, the general tariff, applies to transactions with us; and under that, while our cotton, salt, raw hides and many other of our products are prohibited. said many other of our products are products. The result is that we now pay France about \$30,000,000 in gold, yearly, for what we buy of her; while we might, under a proper treaty pay her almost, if not quite, entirely with our own products, to the manifest American industries. England now sells to France inder her commercial treaty, about \$15,000,000 worth of cotton goods alone, under a light duty, while the importation of our own cotton manufactures is pro

It is believed by many persons here that in order to get the full advantage of our Centennial Exhibition we relations with Canada, Mexico and all the Central and South American States, especially with Brazil and Chili. With the latter country we used to have an important commerce. At present it amounts to very little; but the English have a weekly ine of steamers running between Valparaise and Liver-pool. The surplus of our manufactured products is not large, but it crushes the home market because it has no outlet abroad, and hence all our manufactures are pros-trate. Canada, Mexico and Central and South America would easily consume the whole of our surplus manu-factures, if we had with them such treaties as would enable us to take in exchange their crude products,

ADDITIONAL FIGURES IN REFERENCE TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO-THE PEOPLE NOT DESIROUS OF HAVING IT ADMITTED AS A

Here are some more figures concerning New Mexico The territory had, in 1863, according to o to say, its population has increased in twelve years by oss than 2,000 voters. Between 1880 and 1870 the census, 892. It had last year only five public scho for which the people taxed themselves to the amount of \$1,000. The public school fund, instead of increasing, decreased, from 1874 to 1875, \$1.637; and the last Legislature refused to pass a school law. The census shows a singular and marked contrast between New Mexico and other Territories in the num ber of persons over ten years of ago who cannot read. Of these Colorado had 6,297; Utah, 2,515; Washington Territory, 1,018; but New Mexico 48,836. Wool growing is one of the principal and most profitable indus-tries of the Territory, but the census shows a decrease of 210,678 in the number of sheep from 1860 to 1870. Nor has mining prospered largely, for the product has not increased, and in 1870 all the quartz mills in the Territory employed only eighty-eight hands. These so large and increasing, and why the Territory does not even collect enough taxes to pay the interest on the debt. The best information here is that the majority of the people do not desire their Territory to become a State. A few politicians anxicus for places are pushing the matter; and no doubt two United States Senator ships are a tempting prize.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1876. RETRENCHMENT IN THE ARMY-THE PROSPECT OF MR. BANNING'S BILL.

The War Department is exercised over the pros-pecti e cutting down and consolidation of the army and the reduction of pay resulting from the working of Mr. Banning's bill. Much of the bill otherwise is approved. So far as the pay is concerned, the fact is brought up that, after deliberation and close calcula-tion, the present rate of pay for officers and men was fixed by Senator Logan, Chairman of the Military Comnittee of the Senate, and it is therefore believed that any change beyond what is now the rule will not receive his concurrence and that of a majority of the Senate, which will be necessary to a passage of Mr. Banning's or any other bill offered for retrenchment of the ormy. SPEAKER KERR'S HEALTH GREATLY IMPROVED. A letter was received this morning from Speaker Kerr, who is at Staunton, Va. He rejoices in the ac-

quisition of greatly improved health, and expects to be back in Washington by Saturday or Monday next ready to resume the duties of the Chair. THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. It is not likely that Mr. Holman will succeed in his efforts to have the Post Office Appropriation bill passed as he brought it to the House. There are many cans rather than allow the derangement of the system which is sure to result from the bill as it stands. The Post Office authorities are in despair, and say they fear it is all up with the last mail trains if the House keeps on in its present course.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE -- PROPOSED CON-SOLIDATION UNDER THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Since the House has gotten into difficulty about its officers and the case of its Doorkeeper has been taken up, the movement is freshly pushed to consolidate all the officers under the Sorgeant-at-Arms. Complaint is made that owing to the divided authority between the be properly maintained.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

. WASHINGTON, May 14, 1876. THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE. ne Louisiana committee will probably start for New ans on Tuesday, with a view to getting there by the

close of the week and beginning the work of investig

THE POLITICAL REFORM MOVEMENT-LETTER OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLDS TO WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AND OTHERS.

Representative Wilhs, of New York, has addressed the following letter to William Cullen Bryant, T. D. Woolsey, Horace White, Carl Shurz and A. H. Bul-

GENTLEMEN—I acknowledge the receipt of your cular letter dated April 6, 1876, and hasten to in the views and suggestions therein expressed with deful apiness and propriety. There is an abun scope for a political movement of the kind indict. The extensive moral forces, now in chaos, strug, for expression, would, if rallied and organized, conthe result of the impending election, and would deed, constitute the balance of power more potent either party. Not in this generation at least has the been so thorough a disregard of partisan obligation to-day. The war over, the Union secure, the logical quence of victory made irrevocable by constitute amendment, questions which have agitated the ciry during the last score of years settled forever, we awaken frem a peried of war and un prosperity and find ourselves confronting abirregularities and corruptions utterly startling, a perious, unless checked, than armed rebellion, tariff—inquisitorial and unequal—needs simplificated conditions the national honor, seriously com

progeny are log-rolling, lobbying and subsidizing, should be had straightway. Purity and economy will of necessity chanc.

The party which, by its candidate and platform, gives earnest promise to the nation that such ends shall be aimed at and reached at the earliest moment practicable, deserves and will command success. Capital, reassured, will sustain it. Labor, aware that when capital is condent and hopeful its own future is secure, will reinforce it. A third party movement would result this year in failure. If either party lits itself to a proper height, and accommodates itself to the requirements of the hour, it would be without a mission, a purposeless organization, with no apology for existence. To create, then, a strong current of popular thought, having in view the purposes enumerated, and give it direction, is the labor you have assigned yourselves. Belonging to your peculiar school of politics, insisting upon the same high standard of performance and belief, I will doubtless give you my zealous and hearty co-operation. My Congressional duties are so exacting that this letter must be my proxy on the occasion of your meeting upon the 15th inst. 1 am, with sincer respect, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

gh the Morrison tariff bill is among the orders, it is not likely to be reached for several weeks to come, as the general appropriation bills take prece-dence. It is admitted by friends of the bill that even if it should pass the House it would be by a very close vote; while other members, in view of the large mass of untransacted public business, think the session is too far advanced for its consideration. None of the members who converse about adjournment say that Congress can adjourn before the middle of July according to the present prospect.

MEXICO.

BENERAL ESCOBEDO MARCHING ON HATAMORAS-THE O'T TO BE ATTACKED BY THE GOVERN-MENT PORCES-AMERICAN PROPERTY TAKEN

FOR WORKS OF DEFENCE. MATAMORAS, May 14, 1876. eral Escobedo reached Camargo, 100 miles disant, yesterday with 3,000 government troops, and is dvancing rapidly on this city. Generals Tuero and Querago are coming by another road with 2,000 men to unite with Escobedo in an attack on this place.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS VASTLY EXCITED. excitement prevaits among the revolutionists. Several hundred men are repairing the fortifications and every preparation for stubborn defence is being

Yesterday the staff officers of General Gonzales for

cibly took lumber belonging to citizens of the United States for fortifications. CONSULS IN DANGER terests of American citizens, when the officers declared they would shoot the German and American Consuls

if they interfered with General Gonzalez's efforts to prepare for defence.

The American and German Consuls, with the commander of a United States vessel of war, called on Gonzalez, who disavowed the act of his officers, and ssured the Consuls that foreigners would be respected.

Many families of all nationalities are leaving the city

FLOODS IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, May 14, 1876 fallen four teet in the past twenty-four hours and is steadily falling. The connections from Montreal to piete to-morrow for the first time since Wednesday last. Trains will run through without change by Wednesday, probably, as large gangs of men are at work on the breaks.

The Penobscot River at Bangor, Me., is reported to be very high, but no material damage has yet been done.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 15-1 A. M.
Probabilities.

During Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising, followed by falling barometer, increasing casterly to southerly winds and warmer, partially loudy weather, will prevail. In the upper lakes, low barometer, northeast to

southeast gales, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, and probably followed during the night by rising bater and wind shifting to cold northerly. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri val-leys, low, followed by rising barometer, warm southerly

gales, shifting to cold northerly, and cloudy or rainy ded by clearing weather. In the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barneter, warmer easterly to southerly winds, increasing brisk, and in the former to a gale, and increasing ess, with rain in the former and in the northern

portion of the latter. In New England, rising followed by falling baromslight changes in temperature, partly cloudy weather and possibly followed by rain areas. The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising at

Memphis. Cautionary signals continue along lakes Superior. Michigan and Huron, and are ordered along Lake

following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty four-hours, in com-parison with the corresponding date of last year, as in-dicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

AN EDITOR IN JAIL. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14, 1876

Lester E. Ross, editor of the Providence Sun, was ar-rested again Saturday on a criminal charge of libel on a police officer. Falling to get bail in \$3,000, he was committed and remains in fall. Several other wartants have been issued against him, one on the complaint of

THEFT OF JEWELRY. A daring speak thief climbed up the grape arbor in

A daring sucak thief climbed up the grape arbor in the rear of the residence of Mr. Henry Kip, No. 287 Quincy street, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, while the family were at suppor in the basement, and raising a window in the second story, entered the from. He secured a box containing silverware and jewelry to the value of \$1.425 and made good his escape undetected. Several similar roboteries have received been reported in that section of the city, and the supposition is that one man is the perpetrator of all.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

WAS BARRY S. MULLEDA. THE IRISH EXILE. MURDERED, OR DID HE COMMIT SUICIDE? The suicide of Harry S. Mulieda at O'Donovan Rossa's tel on Saturday night has created cons citement among the Irish nationalists of this city and vicinity. From an early hour yesterday the house was filled with an eager throng seeking to obtain a view of the remains and to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the rash and desperate act. The deceas among his countrymen here, and there could be no mistaking the expression of heartfelt sorrow depicted on the faces of those who filled the corridors and crowded around the doors of the hotel, eagerly discussing the tragic event. None but near persona friends were admitted to the room where the deed was done till the body had been washed and "laid out." The scene presented in the room before this operation was performed was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The body was lying partly of the back, partly on the right side, with the head hanging back over the pillow and the right hand hanging down outside the bed. When first discovered the whole body, including head, was completely covered with the bedclothes, the revolver, having three chambers empty, was lying on the floor under the extended hand. The bedding, mattress and carpet were completely saturated with blood, and the head, shoulders, chest and right arm were also covered with it. The appearance of the face was ghastly and horrible in the extreme, and the friends could recognize it. There were two bullet holes on the forehead, but medical men who viewed the remains said that both were caused by the one bullet, which had traversed the skull and cor out on the other side of the forehead. Another bulle had penetrated the chost under the left nipple and an immense quantity of blood flowed from the wounds, One of the front teeth was also gone, as if a bullet had been fired into the mouth, but no trace of one could be found. It seems incredicle that a man could inflic

one of the front teeth was also gone, as if a bullet bad been fired into the mouth, but no trace of one could be found. It seems incrediole that a man could inflict either of these wounds on himself and then retain sufficient strength or consciousness to cock a pistol and deliberately fire another shot at a vital part. Yet, strange to say, the unfortunate man lived for over har fan hour after he was discovered; and it cannot be ascertained exactly what time elapsed from the infliction of the wounds till the dripping of the blood through the ceiling of the room underneath aroused the attention of the young man who occupied it and led to the breaking in of the door. A friend of Mulicia, in conversation with a Herato reporter, advanced the following theory:—

There are several facts connected with Mulleda's death which lead me to reject the theory of suicide. It is true that the pistol was found on the bedroom floor in such a position as it it had tailen from his hand after the self-infliction of the fatal wounds; that he nature of the wounds themselves seems to me to be strong evidence that he could not save ready of them to disherately record and discharge the pistol again. It does not matter which of this wounds may be selected as the first. The shot through the head would have produced instantaneous paralysis of the brain by the violent rupture of its tissues and would have during discharge the pistol, again. It does not matter which of the body. The shot through the left breast would have caused such a shock to the sample was a such as shock to the sample was a such as shock to the sample was a such as shock to the skull into the bady. The shot through the left breast would have caused such a shock to the skull into the bady of the brain would have, in the bady of paper left on the burneal has not been identified as being in his handwriting. The gas was not lighted in the bedroom, a singular fact, when it is considered that the supposed sociale had to write as well as to undress before going to be difficultie

lor of the hotel in the course of the swelling to decide on the time and manner of the funeral and other matters in connection with the sad event. Some of his friends strongly urged the advisability of making the linneral as quiet and private as possible, but after some discussion it was decoded to invite the Irish national organizations, of which Mulleds was a member, to attend the funeral in a body and bury him with all the honors which his services to the cause of Ireland and his sufferings in British prisons deserved. The advocates on a private burial appealed in vain; the sense of the meeting—which had assembled spontaneously—was decidedly in layor of a public demonstration. It was touching to see the evidences of enthusiastic attachment to the dead exile manifested by every man present. They were mostly young and ardent men, but the hoary locks of not a few showed that their connections with Irish movements went as far back as the Young Ireland altempt at revolution in 1848. It was inaily arranged that the funeral should take place at one o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 16th inst.

Harry S. Mulleda was a native of Naas, county Kildare, Ireland, and was about thirty-five years of aga. At an early age his family removed to Dubin, where young Mulleda received his education and learned the trade of a carpenter. Coming of a rebel stock, he threw himself heart and sout into the Fenian movement, and in the inter part of 1865 was appointed an agent to negotiate the purchase of arms in Birmingham for the brotherhood, under the direction of the well known Colonel Ricard O. S. Burke. His quiet, steady habits and quick intelligence eminently qualified him for this dolicate task, and he performed it with rare sk II and tact. In the summer of 1866 he came to New York, but returned to England a few months later to take part in the projected rising in Ireland in March, 1861. Having served in the English volunteer force, he was sent to Drogheds to take part in the intended attack on the police of a superchiant of the rising and

CONFERENCE OF INDEPENDENTS.

The conference upon the condition of political affaire The conference upon the condition of political affairs which was recently convoked by a circular signed by Mesers. Carl Schurz, William Culien Bryant and others, will take place this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The indications point to the last that 150 gentlemen, representing the many various ahades of liberal spinion controlled by party, will attend the meeting. Among those who have expressed their intention to be present are:—Ex-President Hopkins and Prolessor Perry, of Williams College; Rev. Br. Leonard Bacon and General Francis A. Walker, of Now Haves; David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.; Parke Godwin, of this city; Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Boston; Frederick Billings, Edward J. Phelps and Charles W. Willard, of Vermont; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Rowland Hazard, of Rhode Island, and Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia.

A HOBOKEN CONSTABLE ABSCONDS.

John T. Bentley, constable of the city of Hoboken for the First ward, has mysteriously disappeared from his residence at No. 59 Washington street. He has taken his wife. son and daughter with him. He was treasurer of Book and Ladder Company No. 1, and treasurer of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, they lose upwarf of \$200 by his strange departure. left the books and papers of the company in a pack addressed to them. His legal papers, processes, & were directed to Mr. S. W. Carey, his bondsman \$1,000. His other bondsman is Mr. George Mey Benliey has appropriated, it is known, the proceed some executions which he held for collection, held executions in his hands for upward of \$1,000, it is not yet known how much he may have collected.

LITERARY CHAT.

A very free and easy tour around the world in J. F. Campbell's "My Circular Notes," just published by Macmillan, in two volumes. It is the most enter-

the "Comte de Beauvoir."

The latest "Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland" covers about eighty years, from 1171 to 1251, and embodies a great mass of state papers from the public records of Great Britain.

"Country Life in Syria" is the title of a curious book by an English tady, Mrs. Rattray, who has lived twelve years among the peasantry of Mount Lebanon.
The new memoirs of the Earl of Albemarle, entitled
"Fifty Years of My Life," is described as an exceedingly dull book by most of the English critics.
The London Albertane finds Ticknor's "Life and

Letters' more interesting in their social than in their literary aspects. On the whole it pronounces it "the very best book of its class that has ever come over to us from America."

ordinary reach is the one attached to James Lamont's new book, "Yachting in the Arctic Seas".

The German philosopher Schopenhauer has been well introduced to English readers by Helen Zimmera in her little work entitled, "Arthur Schopenhauer:

Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have nearly ready Mr. T. G. Appleten's "Nile Journal," with illustrations by

Our humorous literature is to be increased by "A Bald Headed History of America," a laughable burlesque on historical events in the United States, illustrated by Thomas Worth.

English poetry, under the title of "Poems of Places."

J. R. Osgood & Co. will publish four volumes of these elections, embodying gems of poetry illustrating mountains, cities, towns, &c., in England.

Colonel Frank M. Etting's "History of Independence Hall," illustrated by fac similes and heliotypes, will

appear from Osgood's press in May.

The Southern Literary Magazine has been started as a monthly by William E. Goode at Greensbore, Ala.
A republication of the late Hezekiah Niles' "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," containing much information as to the history of a hundred years ago, is just about being issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., New

Mr. John S. C. Abbott's "Lives of the Pioneers and Patriots of America" will be brought to a close by a

twellth volume, containing Benjamin Franklin.

The legal opinions of the late Chief Justice Chase will soon be Issued in one volume, under the title of "Chase's Decisions," by Diossy & Co. Dr. William A. Hammond's "Spiritualism and Norvous Affections" is just ready from the press of G. P.

The poetry of our Revolutionary period will be com-memorated in a volume entitled "Morning Songs of American Independence," by Caroline F. Orme, which A Williams & Co., Boston, will publish.

His Men," a sequel to "Legends of the Reve by the late George Lippard, whose style of writing dis-The Hon. Simeon Nash, of Ohio, has a new book, entitled "Crime and the Family," in the press of Robert

T. R. Peterson & Co. will bring out "Washington and

Hurd & Houghton will print a translation of the Polish author Klaczko's book, "The Two Chancellors, Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck," which abounds in anecdote and personalities, and makes the political history of Europe for years past the result of a conspiracy between the Prussian and the Russian

Fifty Years of My Life" is a new book in the press of Henry Holt & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Hem of His Garment. By Rev. Frank Sewall., Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
The Complete Footical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier.
Beston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
Thurs for Fo-Day. By David Swing. Chicago: Jansen,
Schurz & Go. ctiliur & Go.

The Automaton Ear, and Other Sketches. By Florence Landburgh. Chicago: Jansen, Mctiliurg & Go.
Washincton and His Men. By George Lippard. Philaliphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
Elevanth Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioners A New Godiva. By Stanley Hope. Philadelphia: J. B.

HOTEL ARRIVALS Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, recently United States is at the Gilsey House. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., is sojourning at the Brevoort House. Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston, is saying at the St. Denis Hotel. Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has arrived at the St. James Hotel. George Rignold, the actor, is at the Grand Central Hotel James T. Fields, of Boston; Allan A. Burton, of Illinois, and John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Schor Rube, late Spanish Commis-sioner to Cuba, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

HAVANA MARKET.

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HAVANA MAY 14, 1878.

Sugar in fair demand and firm; the anticipated deficiancy in the crop is now fully confirmed; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 0°, a 7 reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 28, Dutch standard, 1°, a 9 reals; molesses sugars, Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 1°, a 9 reals; molesses sugars, Nos. 15 to 28, Dutch standard, 1°, a 7 reals; per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 28, Dutch standard, 1°, a 9 reals; molesses sugars, Nos. 15 to 28, Dutch transition of the sugars, Social for sugars, Social for good refining, 6°, a 6°, reals; centrifugal sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes and 40,000 hids, 1°, a 8 reals. Stock of sugar in warchouse at Havans and Matansas, 377, 180 boxes and 48,000 hids, Receipts of the week, 12,000 boxes and 14,500 hids, Including 1,200 boxes and 14,500 hids, Including 1,200 boxes and 14,500 hids, Including 1,200 boxes and 14,000 hids, Including 1,200 boxes and 1,200 boxes and 14,000 hids, Including 1,200 boxes and 1,200 b

DIED.

GEE.—Suddenly, Sunday, the 14th, ELIZARETE, beloved wite of William Gee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Town, 26 Cornella st., on Tuesday, May 16, at hall-past one.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

IF ALL YOUR FAMILY HAVE DIED OF COM-PIKE'S TOOTHACKE DROPS cure in one minute. A —THE PROOF THAT THE HATS OF ESPEN-SCHIED'S manufacture are the favorite with the public is tont, notwithstanding the dulners of the season, his tales are large and extensive. Their fineness is remarkable Try toem at 118 Nassau st.

A .- BENNETT BUILDING. LOCATED ON NASSAU ANN AND PULTON STA MANDSOMELY AND WELL HEAVED OFFICES TO LET ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, LAWYERS, BANKERN AND INSURANCE OFFICES, APPLY ON THE FREMISES.

A RUSSIAN BATH, AT NO. 25 EAST 4TH ST. will care a cold in a few hours, thus saving the patient three or four days' misery. A GREAT MISSION ACCOMPLISHED.—THE EP-fective silk Klastic Trues, sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Brondway, worn easy night and day,

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAPS are the greatest purifiers in the world; they destroy all ver-min. Depat, 83 John st. KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE The very best. Six for \$0. 571 Broadway and 921 Arch re Philadelphia. SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL-Actated Beverages. JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av. and Mis-

\$3 HATS, \$1 90; SILK HATS, \$3 80, WORTH \$6;

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANCER.—A NEW TREATISE EXPLAINING THE new painless treatmons which snessessially removes every external cancer without knife, remaile of prisonens infinerals, Seat free by Drs. BROWN 2 STODDARD, No. 3 West 14th st., New York. TATHER JOSLIN'S NEW WORK, WITH PORTES of the author, mailed propeld to any address on reco